(ii) Bio-power: Two sets of programmes are being implemented with the aim to generate competitively priced power and/or heat from biomass, mainly agricultural, agro-industrial residues and plantations, and from urban & industrial wastes. These are:

- Biomass power/Cogeneration
- Urban & Industrial wastes to power.

(iii) Small Hydro Power: Aims to generate competitively priced Small hydro power (upto 25 MW station capacity).

(iv) Solar Power: Aims to generate competitively priced Solar Thermal and Solar Photovoltaic Power. A National Solar Mission has been approved recently to enable large-scale up-scaling of solar power generation.

The Government is facilitating the implementation of the above programmes for power generation from renewable energy sources, mainly with private investment. It is providing various fiscal and financial incentives for renewable power projects that include capital/interest subsidy, accelerated depreciation and nil/concessional excise and customs duties. Under the Electricity Act 2003, it has been made obligatory upon State Electricity Regulatory Authorities to fix a minimum percentage for purchase of electricity from renewable sources taking into account local factors. Preferential tariff for grid interactive renewable power is being given in most potential States following the provisions made under the National Electricity Policy 2005 and National Tariff Policy 2006. Normative guidelines by CERC for fixation of such preferential tariffs have also been issued recently.

Statement

Details of cumulative deployment of grid interactive and off-grid renewable power generation installed capacity as on 31.10.2009 in the country

S.No.	Grid-interactive renewable power projects	Cumulative Achievements (upto 31.10.2009)
1.	Wind Power	10891.00 MW
2.	Small Hydro Power	2519.88 MW
3.	Biomass Power (Agro-wastes/residues)	816.50 MW
4.	Bagasse Cogeneration	1241.00 MW
5.	Waste to Power	67.41 MW
6.	Solar Power	3.00 MW
	Total	15539 .79 MW

Termination of contract for Barh Power Project

*349. SHRI N.R. GOVINDARAJAR: Will the Minister of POWER be pleased to state:

(a) whether his Ministry and the Ministry of External Affairs have recommended the termination of a contract awarded by the National Thermal Power Corporation (NTPC) to Russian Contractor M/s Technoprom Export (TPE) to supply power equipments for NTPC's 1980 MW Barh Stage-I Power Project in Bihar, based on CBI report;

(b) whether it is a fact that TPE has illegally paid a commission of Rs.100 crores to Ravina & Associates Pvt. Ltd. (RAPL) to secure the contract; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF POWER (SHRI SUSHILKUMAR SHINDE): (a) to (c) In order to meet increasing demand of power in the country, NTPC had undertaken execution of Barh Super Thermal Power Project with supercritical technology in two stages; stage-I (3x660 MW) & stage-II (2x660 MW). The contract for the Steam Generator Package (Boiler Package) was awarded on M/s TPE on 14.03.2005 through International Competitive Bidding (ICB) at a cost of equivalent Indian Rs.2066 crores. The contract for the Turbine Generator & Auxiliaries packages was awarded on Power Machines, Russia & Power Machines (India) Ltd., New Delhi on 14.03.2005 through International Competitive Bidding (ICB) at a cost of equivalent Indian Rs.1193 crores.

The commissioning of the project was scheduled as under:

Unit#1	:	January'09
Unit#2	:	July '09
Unit#3	:	January'10

The status of M/s. TPE was changed from a 'Federal State Unitary enterprise' to the 'open-type Joint Stock Company' in February, 2006. Amendment to the contract was issued in December, 2006. Activities on the contract were delayed. M/s. TPE requested for extension of time in contract schedule and removal of price variation ceiling of 20%.

Because of delay in Boiler erection, the matter was referred by NTPC to Adjudicator. The adjudicator observed that NTPC was justified in raising the issues of validity of the transformation of M/s TPE and its succession to the rights and obligations under the contract. The Adjudicator found both the parties responsible for infringing the time imperatives and opined that an attempt needed to be made to resolve the problem by an attitude of give and take. Consequently, there were four rounds of discussions between the two parties that failed to yield any result. In February, 2009, M/s. TPE sought a price increase of 87%. The project is already delayed by more than 44 months.

According to the information furnished by CBI *vide* its letter No. RC/DAI/2006/A/0006/8279 dated 30th June, 2009 to NTPC Ltd. that CBI had registered a case under Section 120-B IPC read with Sections 7, 8, 13(2) r/w 13(I)(d) of PC Act, 1988 regarding the illegal gratification in the case of

award of contract to TPE of Russia by NTPC. CBI's investigation has revealed that approximately Rs.103.00 crores were transferred by TPE, Russia to M/s. Ravina & Associates Pvt. Ltd. as a commission for agent services. CBI suggested NTPC for a suitable action as per the tender conditions and the contract. As informed by CBI, the investigation of the case is in progress.

In view of above, NTPC has proposed for the termination of contract. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Mobile phones and E-waste

†*350. SHRI RAJIV PRATAP RUDY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that mobile phones have a significant role in piling up of electronic waste;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any policy has been formulated by Government to address the ill effects of cell phone waste and for its proper management; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI JAIRAM RAMESH): (a) to (d) Mobile phones at the end of their life cycle become e-waste. Based on a survey carried out by the Central Pollution Control Board (CPCB), it is estimated that 1,46,180 tonnes of e-waste was generated in the country in the year 2005, which is expected to increase to about 8,00,000 tonnes by 2012.

The Ministry of Environment and Forests has notified the Hazardous Wastes (Management, Handling and Transboundary Movement) Rules, 2008 for proper management and handling of hazardous wastes which include e-waste. As per the Rules, units handling e-waste need to register with CPCB. The waste generated is required to be sent or sold to a registered or authorized recycler or re-processor or re-user having environmentally sound facilities for recovery of metals, plastics, etc.

Further, the Guidelines for Environmentally Sound Management of e-waste published by CPCB in 2008, provide the approach and methodology for environmentally sound management of e-waste, which include details such as e-waste composition and recycle potential of items of economic value, identification of possible hazardous contents in e-waste, the recycle, re-use and recovery options, treatment and disposal options and the environmentally sound e-waste treatment technologies. The Guidelines emphasize the concept of Extended Producer Responsibility.

Allocation to NMDFC

*351. SHRI SYED AZEEZ PASHA: Will the Minister of MINORITY AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation to the National Minorities Development and Finance Corporation (NMDFC) during each of the last three years and the current year;

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.